

MOET and
CHANDON'S
CHAMPAGNE
DRY IMPERIAL
Per Case, Quarts \$50.00
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Sole Agents:
H. Price & Co.
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

MARTELL'S BRANDIES
One Star, per doz. \$2.00
Three " " 2.00
VSOP " " 2.00
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Sole Agents:
H. Price & Co.

No. 13,022

二月二十四年十一月二日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904.

六十一

PRICE, \$3.00 PER MONTH.

MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR Weekly Departures for
EUROPE.

Parcels and Goods shipped to all parts
of the World.

All Expenses, including Duty and other
despatching charges, may be paid by sender,
or otherwise as desired.

Goods received for Storage, Packing,
Shipping or Transhipment.

Estimates for Freight and other charges
upon receipt of Cubic Capacity, Contents,
Weight and Value.

CHINA PARCEL EXPRESS.
OFFICE—3, DUDDELL STREET.
Hongkong, December 5, 1904. 1816

DEPARTURES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Government Notification
No. 858, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transac-
tion of Public Business on MONDAY, the
26th instant.

Hongkong, December 21, 1904. 2284

WAH SHING.

CHEAP SALE

JEWEELLERY SILVER WARE: CLOISONNE;
CARVED IVORY WARE: SILK LINENS;
GLASS CLOTH; EMBROIDERY; SILK SHAWLS,
etc. of the Best Kind and Description,
most suitable for Presents, at considerably
reduced prices, at No. 41, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, commencing from the 22nd
day of December, 1904. An inspection is
respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, December 21, 1904. 2287

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

REQUIRED—A YOUNG WOMAN to
work as a DRESSMAKER in the WORK-
ROOMS—one who can speak Cantonese
preferred.

Apply, stating qualifications and Salary
expected, to the

MANAGER,
Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, December 21, 1904. 2282

WANTED.

ELDERLY Man, Portuguese or other, as
FACTORY STORE-KEEPER and
TIME-KEEPER.

Apply, ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.
Hongkong, December 21, 1904. 2280

WANTED.

FOR MUNICIPAL, ORIGIN, A FIRST-CLASS
HOUSE, Good Location. Willing to
pay \$200, for suitable place.

Apply " E. A.,
Care of " CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, December 1, 1904. 2158

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Departure of the s.s. Manduria
for San Francisco, via Macao, Nag-
asaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu is
POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 26th
instant at 4 P.M.

Hongkong, December 20, 1904. 2276

THE GHEE WING & CO., LTD.
25, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)
HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sort of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL
IRON WARE, &c.
STEEL GIRDERS and TEES,
CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.,
Suitable for
SHIP, ENGINEERS and HOUSE BUILDERS.

Hongkong, May 28, 1904. 1257

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH.
IS
BLACK & WHITE

100

PELHAM HOUSE.

PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED,
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.
RATES MODERATE. 29, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, September 6, 1904. 1635

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN,
10, D'AGUILAR
STREET,
HONGKONG.

SIGHT TESTED FREE. LENSES GROUND ON THE
PREMISES.

A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.
Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1707

CLARK'S STUDIO,
4, ICE HOUSE STREET.

PORTRAITURE IN ALL STYLES.

AMATEUR WORK A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, October 8, 1904. 1612

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH.
IS
BLACK & WHITE

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The great
food-value

of Bovril is known and
appreciated by those to
whom strength and endur-
ance are a vital necessity,
such as business-men,
travellers, explorers, ath-
letes, military and naval
officers, etc. Bovril repre-
sents sustenance, nourish-
ment and stimulus in the
most condensed and most
convenient form. Bovril
is the very embodiment
of strength.

DR. HARRY FONG,
AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.

ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved
Appliances.

41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Entrance on Lee Yuen Street.

Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1579

Dr. NEWELL WILSON,
DENTIST.

LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.

REASONABLE FEES.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

First Floor,
WATKINS BUILDINGS,
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, October 19, 1904. 2206

To be obtained at all Druggists, Chemists,
Hospitals, etc., throughout Hongkong, China
and Japan.

James Buchanan & Co.,
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the leading Cafes and
Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

DRY IMPERIAL
Per Case, Quarts \$50.00
" Pints 22.00

Sole Agents:
H. Price & Co.
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Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD, AND SILVER WATCHES,
A RGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.
PINE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.
FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR BOSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.
EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.
64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

M. MUMEYA,
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.
84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL
THE PRODIGAL SON, by HALL CAIN ... \$4.70
The Commander of the "Hirondelle" ... 1.75
by W. H. Hitchcock ... 1.75
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A Duel, by R. Marsh ... 1.75
The Last Traitor of Long Island, by R. H. Savage ... 1.75
Orrain, by Lovett Yeats ... 1.75
The Ring from Japan, by F. M. Peard ... 1.75
The Happy Valley, by B. M. Croker ... 1.75
Behind the Scenes in the Country of the Czar ... 1.75
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Vegetarianism and Simple Diet, by Kenney-Horbert ... 3.00
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Wanderings in Borneo, by Boccaro ... 12.50
Winch's Hints on Revolver Shooting ... 3.00
Newman's Botany ... 17.00
Jameson's Combat Tracks ... 4.00
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Japan, by Lafcadio Hearn ... 7.00

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS
and
NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR PRE-
SENTS, AT ALL PRICES.
AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
and
STORY BOOKS.
HANDSOMELY BOUND POETS AND
STANDARD WORKS.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR PRIVATE
PRINTING.
DIARIES AND CALENDARS.
BLOTTING PAD DIARIES.
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS OF THE
ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.
PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.
FOUNTAIN & STYLOGRAPH PENS.

N I W O'

A NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER, BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS
OF TAKARADZUKA, KOBE, JAPAN.

THIS Water, besides being aperient, contains a large proportion of FERRUGINOUS SALTS, which property commends its use before any Mineral Laxative.

It is a certain cure for Constipation, Gout, Dyspepsia, Distress after Meals, and an Unhealthy Complexion.

J. Clifford Wilkinson,
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

H. PRICE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 23, 1904. 2105

Winolia Soap
Cream
Powder

For the Complexion.

VINOLIA SOAP—3 Kinds—Promises, Floral, Medical, Toilet (Ito) and Baby.
VINOLIA CREAM—For Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, and all Skin Irritation.
VINOLIA POWDER—For Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, etc.
VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP—Sticks and Cakes. "Gives a beautiful lather."

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SHIBUYA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—54, LANE STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 102, HOUSE STREET, FIRST FLOOR.

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Somalaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chinkoo, Tientsin, Nanking, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chamsuip, Yokohama, Tokosha, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Madura, Kure, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Makurata, Mikio, Hakodate, Tschupi, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armadas and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Services.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miura, Tagawa, Yamano, and Ida Coal Mines. SOLE AGENTS for Rokko, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotana, Manieda, Manmura, Onomura, Oseiji, Sasahara, Taubakuro, Yochinjani, Yoshio, Yunokihara, and other Coal.

S. MINAMI Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 31, 1904. 1111

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Intimations.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices and
Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI. ABC 5th EDITION, WESTERN
UNION CODES USED.

ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., WITH
NAME OF PLACE UNDER.

BRANCH OFFICES.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES.

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: COMPAGNIA MARITIMA.

YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenals; and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ohni, Shima, Nambata, Kuro, Kuro, Yatomi, Yatomi Colliery, and the Hoto Colliery, which is known to produce on a large scale the best Bunker Coal from 1905.

SOLE Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Matsusawa Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted to 1,910,000 tons.

Hongkong, April 25, 1904. 777

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, April 25, 1904. 777

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a NEW CALL of \$7.50 per Share has been made in respect of all Shares not fully paid up and that such call is payable on 2nd January, 1905, at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, November 1, 1904. 2155

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

37, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1386

APPLY FOR

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STORE'S
LATEST PRICE LIST OF GROCERIES,
etc., etc., etc.

Hongkong, 1, Wellington Street,
Kowloon, 63 & 64, Elgin Road.

Hongkong, September 17, 1904. 697

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 24, 1904. 623

THAT BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP
IS AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT

HONGKONG, THE PREPARATIONS
OF

Mrs. ELLEN, SKIN SPECIALIST.

BRIGHTON, England, are unsurpassed

for Creating, Restoring, and Preserving Beauty. Their application impart

to the Face, Neck and Arms a Delicate Softness, the Fresh Tints of Health and the Odour of Flowers.

To preserve her beauty is the natural ambition of every woman of culture. The CREAM, POWDER, and LOTION prepared by Mrs. ELLEN herself are not only quite harmless, but being natural skin nutrients, are distinctly beneficial.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, September 26, 1904. 1754

THE GOURREPORE CO. LTD.,
CALCUTTA.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

AND

COAL MERCHANTS.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong.

Cable Address: "LOXLEY," Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 22, 1904. 1619

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris
Exhibition, 1900.

Gold Medal at the Indian Industrial
Exhibition, 1886, 1890 & 1901.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOURREPORE CO. LTD.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

AND

COAL MERCHANTS.

H. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong.

Cable Address: "LOXLEY," Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 1, 1904. 1751

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

Hongkong, December 1, 1904. 1751

THE CHOO & CO.,
39, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

AND

COAL MERCHANTS.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong.

Cable Address: "LOXLEY," Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 1, 1904. 1751

THE KWONG TY CHEONG,
LATE OF NO. 47, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIO

D. A. L. E. R.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

N. S. 1, 2, 3 and 4, BARRACK TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

APPLY TO

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 2, 1904. 2171

THE KWONG TY CHEONG,
LATE OF NO. 47, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIO

D. A. L. E. R.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

N. S. 1, 2, 3 and 4, BARRACK TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

APPLY TO

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 2, 1904.

BOXERS IN YUNNAN.

Tricks of an Alleged Goddess.
This plague has reached us at last says the Chouting (Yunnan) correspondent of the *N. & S. Daily News*. A few months ago a Living Goddess of Mercy made her appearance in the north of the Chouting province. She resided in the house of a coir worker named Ting and stated that she was a member of the famous Red Lantern sect, which caused so much trouble in Szechuan a few years ago. She scattered her cards in all directions and began teaching Boxer mysteries to a number of people. All who joined her in fact had to provide a military outfit and a flag.

As the Manchus have hitherto failed to drive out the foreigners the Gom Emperor had issued a decree appointing Ting King of Yunnan and giving him the works of destroying all foreigners. In addition to the forces he gathered from the neighbourhood he had to be assisted by a magic army of twelve gallons of hemp-seed soldiers and thirty-four gallons of yellow bean soldiers. Those who were scattered on the ground like the seed which mighty Jason sowed, were to spring up as well-armed men and then was to spring up all foreigners.

The 19th of the 9th moon was fixed as the date of the rising. The whole country-side knew of the matter, but the spies sent out by the officials failed to discover it. When the fated day came, the Feast of the Goddess of Mercy, the clans gathered, and the yellow standards were erected, bearing the legend "By command of the Gom Emperor Destroy all Foreigners." According to an old Chinese military custom a sacrifice was to be offered to the flag. What sacrifice more welcome to the gods than the body of a Christian! The bands went in search of a Protestant Christian living not far away; met him on the road, seized him, and gave him the choice of idolatry or death. He refused the former and they cut off his head and cast his body into a ditch. The blood was then scattered on the standard and the head hung up in triumph. The die was cast.

Mr. Leo, a Chinese B.A., who is pastor of the work in that district, as soon as he was assured of the truth of the story, did his best to move the local officials. The highest military officer there is a lieutenant, and he has only three or four soldiers under him. There has been a wholesale cashiering of small military officials and soldiers, leaving many of the districts practically defenceless.

Lieutenant White started off with his handful of men and gathered up a band of militia by the way. The captain of the militia is a Christian and not afraid of the march of the Living Goddess. On arriving at the stockade built on a dangerous cliff, the rebels were summoned to surrender with a promise of life if they did so. Had they not remembered how Chinese always keep such promises, they were still too sure of their might, soldiers tamely to give in to such a small force. A volley from within and the death of one of White's men was the reply. The fighting went on more or less all day, and at last the stockade was set on fire. The rebels rushed out to escape the flames and many were cut down. The king ended his short reign, and instead of remaining as he had boasted firmly seated on the 'Throne of the Nine Dragons,' went to reside beneath the 'Waters of the Nine Fountains.' The Living Goddess perished in the flames. All the wonderful leaders in this great rebellion found their careers cut short.

Such is the story as far as I know it of the first Boxer Rising and of the first Protestant martyr in Yunnan. This experience does not at all exhaust the troubles of this far-west province.

THE JAPAN LAUNDRY CO.
THE above LAUNDRY is rapidly gaining popularity for their Excellent Workmanship and Prompt Attention to Shirts, Collars and Ladies' Dresses a Specialty.

Tourists and Travellers are strongly recommended to give this Company a trial.
F. G. ALLEN,
Manager.
OFFICE: No. 36, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Above Watson & Co.'s Old
Establishment.
Hongkong, November 24, 1904. 2111

GRIMMALT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST
All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstrusive Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take
GRIMMALT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimmalt's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance. Grimmalt's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMMALT & CO. Paris. Ed. by Allard.

For Sale by A. S. Watson & Co. Chemists

CARBONIC ACID
in iron drums

ALWAYS IN STOCK AT MODERATE PRICES.

Special Arrangements for Season-Contracts.

GROSSMANN & CO.

TAKE
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
For Indigestion, Heartburn,
Biliousness, Jaundice,
and all Complaints of the
Liver and Kidneys.
THEY ARE INVALUABLE

FOR THE USE OF FEMALES.

Manufactured only at 71, New Oxford Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

MAIL STEAMER DEPARTURES.

The following table is a chronologically arranged list of mail steamer sailings to Europe, America, Canada and Australia. Coast ports, Manila, and Japan are not given, for steamers are constantly sailing for those ports. All the American steamers call at Japan, and the majority of the Australian boats call at Manila, and, in addition to those vessels, special steamers run there. The departure of every steamer is subject to alteration. The P. & O. mails usually reach London in about 28 days, and the French and German in about 28 or 30 days.

EUROPEAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	MAIL DUE LONDON ABOUT	DEU.
Dec. 27	M. M. Torkin	Marseilles	Feb. 25	Jan. 24
Jan. 4	P. & O. Bengal	London	" 29	Feb. 5
" 10	G. M. S. Seydlitz	Hamburg	" 8	" 14
" 14	M. M. Dumba	Marseilles	" 22	" 13
" 18	P. & O. Mata	London	" 22	" 28
" 24	G. M. S. Roon	Bremen	" 22	" 28
Feb. 1	M. M. Australien	Marseilles	" 22	" 28
" 15	P. & O. Coronandel	London	" 22	" 28
" 25	G. M. S. Byers	Hamburg	" 22	" 28
" 15	G. & S. Anna	London	" 22	" 28
" 25	G. M. S. Zieten	Bremen	" 22	" 28
" 25	P. & O. Chusan	London	" 22	" 28

CANADIAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	DEU.
Dec. 28	C. P. R. Athenian	Vancouver	1905
1905	do.	Empress of China	Jan. 21
Jan. 11	do.	Tartar	Feb. 1
" 25	do.	Empress of India	Mar. 1
Feb. 8	do.	Empress of Japan	April 8
" 15	do.	Athenian	do.
" 29	do.	Empress of China	do.
April 19	do.	Empress of India	May 10
" 26	do.	Empress of Japan	do.
" 24	do.	Athenian	June 17

AMERICAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	DEU.
Dec. 23	P. M. S. Manchuria	San Francisco	1905
1905	do.	do.	Jan. 17
Jan. 6	O. & O. Korea	do.	Feb. 3
" 13	O. & O. Coptic	do.	" 10
" 24	P. M. S. Siberia	do.	" 21
Feb. 3	do.	Mongolia	March 3
" 17	do.	China	do.
" 28	do.	Manchuria	" 17
March 11	O. & O. Doris	do.	April 8
" 24	do.	Korea	do.
April 4	O. & O. Coptic	do.	" 21

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	DEU.
Dec. 26	C. N. Chingtu	Sydney	1905
1905	do.	do.	Jan. 18
Jan. 11	E. & A. Australian	do.	Feb. 1
" 20	C. N. Taiyuan	do.	" 12
" 23	N. D. L. Prinz Waldemar	do.	" 15
Feb. 8	E. & A. Empire	do.	" 15
" 11	O. N. Tsinan	do.	" 15
" 12	N. D. L. Prinz Sigismund	do.	" 15
March 6	E. & A. Eastern	do.	" 20
" 8	N. D. L. Prinz Waldemar	do.	" 20
April 5	E. & A. Australian	do.	" 26
" 17	N. D. L. Prinz Waldemar	do.	" 26
May 3	E. & A. Empire	do.	" 26
" 28	W. D. L. Prinz Sigismund	do.	" 26

For Terms, apply on the Premises, to Mrs. G. S. WEBB, Hongkong, July 20, 1904. 1374

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

'KILLADOO'

ON North Spur of MORRISON HILL,
151, WANCHAI ROAD.—Light

Airy and Well-furnished Double and Single

Rooms with full view of the Harbour

With or without board.

For Terms, apply on the Premises, to

Mr. G. S. WEBB, Hongkong, July 20, 1904. 1383

EAST PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT AND THE MARINE

LOT-HOLDERS BY SIR PAUL CHATER.

The Full Details Printed in Pamphlet Form.

NOW READY.

For Sale by A. S. Watson & Co. Chemists

Price 50 Cents each.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY,

the 23rd December, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at

His SALES ROOMS, DUDELL STREET,

A FINE COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE JOURNALS.

Comprising:—

SATSUMA VASES, PLATES AND BOWLS,

SILVER and other CLOISONNE, BROWZES,

CARVED IVORIES, CUT VELVET PICTURES,

INLAID LACQUERED PANELS, SILK EXTRU-

DERED SCREENS, HANJUNGS, etc., etc.

TERMS:—As usual.

On View on day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 19, 1904. 2236

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale.

Report No.

Lot No.

Sheet No.

1/2

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Time.

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Value.

Age.

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LEADING LONDON and
PARISIAN HOUSES.CADEBURY'S CHOCOLATES.
DAINTILY PACKED.

PASCALL'S RUTTER SCOTCH.

MACKENZIE'S CREAM TOFFEE

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CHRISTMAS
CRACKERS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
Limited.ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.Grand
Xmas
Bazaar

Now Open

All Kinds of
DOLLS,TOYS,
GAMES,
etc., etc.OUR SHOPS
will be kept open until
5 o'clock onSATURDAY,
December 24th.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TRADE
MARK

TELEPHONE No. 1357

CLARET'S.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles
Vin Ordinaire	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$9.00			
Cotes	5.50	6.50	9.50			
Medoc	6.00	7.00	10.00			
S. Emilion	7.00	8.00	11.00			
Margaux	7.50	9.50	12.00			
St. Julian	8.50	9.50	12.50			
St. Estephe	11.00	12.00	15.00			
Ch. St. Michel	13.00	14.00	17.00			
Ch. Leoville	14.00	16.00	18.00			
Ch. Larose	14.00	16.00	18.00			
California	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$9.00			
Zinfandel	6.00	7.00	10.00			
SPANISH.	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$9.00			
Valdepeñas	5.50	6.00	9.00			

SPECIAL RATES FOR HOGHEADS.

An allowance of SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per dozen is made for quartor bottles when returned to our Godown.

H. PRICE & CO.,

138, Queen's Road Central.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Meeting.

Noon—Meeting of the Hongkong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.

Auction.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Curios, &c., at Mr. Geo. Lammett's Sales Rooms.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

9.45 p.m.—Evening Concert at Peak Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Tinten not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

Goods per Malta not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, December 24.—

5.30 p.m.—Christmas Pantomime at the Catholic Union, Glenelg.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. V. I. Remetoff's Sales Rooms.

MONDAY, December 26.—

Exchange Banks Close.

TUESDAY, December 27.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at the Public Works Department's Offices.

WEDNESDAY, December 28.—

Goods per Satsumo undelivered after this date subject to rent.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA

& Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business communications for this office should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Communications intended for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any person by name.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Any communication not accompanied by the signature of the writer will be rejected without consideration.

All communications must be legibly written upon one side of the paper.

Telephone, No. 22.

The China Mail.

BONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The poet who wrote the FRANCE AND couplet which says in THE CHURCH effect that 'Wherever

God erects a house of prayer, the Devil's sure to build a chapel there' could hardly have written more closely to the truth had he known what was about to happen in France in 1904, for the tilt which has been made at the power of the Church this year seems to have struck the section of the sacred edifice

monopolised by his Satanic Majesty with greater force than that devoted to the Supreme Being in Heaven. This

is to be judged, of course, by the wild rumpus that has since resulted

and the inordinate exhibitions of feeling that have been made from time to time—exhibitions in which all the agencies

of the Devil have been invoked to lay low the section of the populace of the Republic that has had the temerity

to interfere with what have for so long been regarded, justly or unjustly, as the divine rights of the Church. M.

Combes and his followers have undoubtedly produced a state of affairs in France which indicates that the Republic is on the verge of disestablishment.

The repudiation of the famous concordat concluded between Napoleon and Pius VII. in 1801 has come well within the arena of practical

politics, but the probabilities are, though the question has reached the boiling point, that a considerable time

will pass before the fatal step is taken

and the alliance between Church and State finally broken. In France, when Jacques wishes to divorce Jeanne, husband and wife have to appear before a Magistrate who examines the whole question, and strives earnestly

to effect a reconciliation before the case proceeds, and though Pius IX. is of tougher fibre than Leo XIII., he

is also a diplomat, and many and strenuous efforts may be expected

before the business is concluded. The

storms of the past few months have

played havoc with the foundations of

the present Ministry in France, and at

present its position in the centre of

the seething political sea is none too

strong. This is clear by the way in

which General André has been thrown

overboard like ballast, and a civilian

installed in his stead. France is

trending towards a divorce from the

Church, but the danger, after all, is

not yet imminent.

So far as the new tramline is concerned little can be gleaned. The Law Committee of the Legislative Council have the bill under consideration and are carefully considering it. In view of the great necessity which exists now, and the greater demand that will ensue in the immediate future, for a line that will serve the large number

of residents who live on the upper levels

of the West of Glenayre, they will no doubt

approve of the route outlined by the

promoters. The population of the Peak

and the higher levels which the proposed

tram will open up is getting so great as to

call for other than the existing means of

transit, and in view of that it is anticipated

that the Legislature will fall in with the

scheme and pass it early so that surveys can

be made and the line progressed with the

earliest opportunity. Having the future

needs of the Colony always in view His

Excellency the Governor has taken a keen

interest in the project and will no doubt

have something interesting to say on the

matter when it comes before the Council

again for discussion, which it is bound

to do shortly.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by the

Hongkong Observatory.

On the 22nd at 11 a.m. The barometer

was 30.012. The temperature 60.0° F.

Relative humidity 75%. Wind N.E. 10

Force 2. The sea was very

rough and choppy.

Clouds were few and broken.

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very rough and choppy.

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THE HARBOUR MURDERS.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL.

All Plead 'Not Guilty.'

Mansled together and surrounded by a Sikh and Chinese guard bearing bayoneted rifles Eric Hogmann, Charles Smith, and William Nasen marched down Wyndham Street this morning before ten o'clock to stand their trial at the Supreme Court on the terrible charge of murdering Chan Yee and Kwok Tit and attempting to murder Kwok Sui, members of a sampan family. There was dead silence in the Court when the three young men, collarless and unkempt, were placed in the dock.

His Lordship Sir Henry Berkeley, Chief Justice, occupied the Bench. The Attorney General, Mr E. H. Sharp, K.C. instructed by Mr R. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs Dennis and Bowley) appeared for the prosecution. The accused were each represented by counsel; Mr Ferrers appeared for Eric Hogmann, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai for Charles Smith, and Mr H. G. Colthorpe for William Nasen.

A Swedish interpreter having been sworn, the indictment was read.

All pleaded not guilty.

The following jurors were sworn:—Messrs C. H. Kow, S. J. Michael, T. Banks, C. G. S. Mackie, J. Johnston, R. H. King and G. M. Smith.

The Attorney General challenged no less than eight jurors, while the defence allowed all to pass unquestioned.

Mr Sharp opened the case for the Crown. The present charge against these three men is that, of murdering a woman called Chan Yee, by drowning her in Hong Kong Harbour, on the night of November 27. I propose to open the facts of the case very shortly, because the story, after all, is a very simple one, and to defer any argumentative comment until after the evidence has been given. On the evening of Sunday—for the day was a Sunday—November 27, there was a fresh north-east wind blowing in the harbour, which is of some slight importance to the case, and the tide was running at flood in a westerly direction. At about 8.45 p.m. the sampan of Kwok Tai Chan was lying at anchor near the Pottinger Street wharf. The man himself was not actually on board his boat, but was on the Praya; there were on board the sampan the owner's wife and four children. They were Kwok Sui, a son, 16 years; Kwok Sui, a daughter, aged 13 years; a little boy, aged 9, who knows nothing about the affair, he being asleep in the hold of the boat throughout all the occurrences which I am about to relate; and a still smaller girl, or baby, aged 3 or 4 years. The three prisoners together came up to the man on the wharf, but apparently they hailed the boat first. Smith, whom I think will be shown to be the leader, did all the talking, and told Kwok Tai Chan that they wanted to go to the steamer China, which was as far off as any steamer in the harbour, and, therefore, more suitable for their enterprise. After a certain amount of discussion a fare was agreed upon—70 cents—and at the prisoners' request the sampan was brought to the Praya wall instead of to the wharf, and the prisoners climbed down the mast from the Praya. The owner of the sampan was about to follow them, when one of the prisoners stopped him, saying they did not require him and he did not go on board. That was a very significant circumstance. The boat started from the Praya with the woman rowing in the stern. The girl and baby were in the stern, while the older boy was rowing in the bow. The little boy of 9 was at that time asleep in the hold amidships, and the prisoners were all in the well of the sampan, which was an ordinary three-masted sampan. When a little way off from the Praya wall the boat picked up the wind and the prisoners themselves hoisted the sail, and the sampan headed towards the steamer China. It is highly important to remember the position of one or two steamers in the harbour as the witnesses continually refer to them. The China was lying at the Pacific Mail buoys, close to Yamnati, north of the northern fairway. South of the China was an Austrian Lloyd steamer, and a little to the west and south of the Austrian Lloyd steamer, an American steamer, the *Legopus*, was lying. About the middle of the harbour was reached before this fatal attack began. Admittedly it was according to a preconcerted plan. Nasen crept forward a little in advance of the attack and sat beside the boy in the bow, while Hogmann and Smith opened the attack on the woman and girl in the stern. There was a struggle and the girl was pushed with such violence into the hold that she was injured on the head and rendered unconscious. When she recovered consciousness the girl was too frightened to look out of the hold and knows nothing of what happened until she was landed at Lantau Island. Meanwhile Nasen had tackled the boy and the boy seems to have offered a very stout resistance. Nasen, it is said, did not inflict any severe injury on the boy with it. During the struggle the boy was either hit or bitten on the head and out on the ankle, but the wounds were not serious wounds. Finally Nasen pushed the boy over. Fortunately the boy could swim and soon came to have been in the water some time. He clung to the rudder of the American steamer and was picked off later on by a sampan, which was crossing the harbour from the Harbour Master's Office to Yamnati. His rescuers, on hearing his story, rowed him back to the Praya, and the affair was reported to the police at about 11 p.m. When the boy was thrown overboard I think it is clear that the sampan was near the Austrian Lloyd steamer and it is clear that the prisoners took flight and Nasen, therefore, to lessen the chance of detection, extinguished the lamp on the sampan by breaking it. He might say that the immediate reason for the confusion which followed was the fear of detection arising from the fact that during the struggle the woman and girl came out, which was extremely dangerous for the prisoners.

Mr Ferrers—If a prisoner makes a statement saying nothing about himself, but everything about some one else, would that be read?

Mr Sharp—I quite agree with Your Lordship.

His Lordship—At present my impression is that I shall tell the jury that each man's admission is to be regarded as evidence against himself only.

His Lordship—That strengthens your argument then. There is authority for accepting the evidence of a prisoner whose statement has been made in the presence of the others, unless they dissent at the time. What is the point you are taking?

The admission of one can only affect the man himself.

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His Lordship—The evidence must be given, but will not be given effect to, except against the prisoner, making the statement. Where the man and the boy tried together it would be impossible to reject such statement if it implicated the boy.

You must receive it in, or leave it out, but discriminate between what can be considered as evidence, each person being affected by the statement he made.

Mr Ho Kai—Then the evidence is given.

His Lordship—Three men were charged with going on board a junk, throwing three people overboard, and causing the death of two. The three men are joint actors in the alleged outrage. What evidence did the others give?

Mr Ferrers—If a prisoner makes a statement saying nothing about himself, but everything about some one else, would that be read?

His Lordship—Every single thing that a man says should go before the jury.

The confessions were then read. We have already published the contents of them.

The case for the Crown closed, and the Court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow, the jury being allowed to leave the Court.

which was then in progress with the woman. He stung a handkerchief into her mouth, add it appears as the woman and baby were thrown overboard. In the present case it was only about the end of the dock that the men, that is to say, the Indians. The prisoners then took the boat to themselves, except for the two children in the hold. It appears that the prisoners turned and brought the boat before the wind and sailed down the harbour. They passed Dumbell Island, and finally ran the boat ashore near a little village on Lantau Island. The village where they landed was about eighteen miles from where the sampan started. Next morning November 28, the two children found that the sampan was on a rock, in fact, was breaking up. They got out of the boat and walked along the beach, being met by the villagers. As there was no police station near, the master was not reported to the police by the villagers until the following Thursday, 24 days after the children landed. Then the villagers took the children across to Dumbell Island where there was a police station. The prisoners meanwhile remained on Lantau Island from the Sunday to the Thursday, and had been walking along the beach. They had a small sail boat, Captain of which, the Thursday, having completed a circuit of the island, here obtained rice and tobacco and tried to escape in a fisherman's boat. They were pursued by the fisherman in another boat and captured, evidently they provided the fisherman to row them to Castle Peak, being landed there on Thursday night. For the next two days the prisoners continued their walk along the shore, imagining they were going south to Singapore. On December 3 they were arrested by the police. A search of the prisoners revealed very little. A small mirror, stolen from the boat, was found on Hogmann, and about \$2 in money. They were found between the three men. The bodies of the woman and child were found after they had been in the water a week. The sampan broke up, but pieces of it were found by the police on Lantau Island. I think the law is very simple in this case. There are only two points that could possibly arise. Where several persons join together for an unlawful purpose, intending to resist such as may oppose them, they are all guilty of murder if death should be caused in the prosecution of that purpose. I should certainly prosecute these people for an unlawful purpose, but I do not think that the sole object of these people was to kill. The worst murderer we have had—Peace—was hung for a murderer which, it is clear, he did not set out to do. But he set out for an unlawful purpose. It is also immaterial whether the deceased were actually thrown overboard or whether they jumped overboard, dreading the prisoner's violence. The evidence, I think, is perfectly clear that they were thrown overboard, but even supposing there were any doubts about the fact the prisoners would be responsible. The prisoners described themselves as seamen, unemployed, with no fixed abode. They have in fact been here for many months. I do not wish to say more on that point—the man belonging to a class which is becoming a curse to the community. I need not say this is a serious case, gentle and needs your close attention. Acting for the Crown, I do not desire to unduly press the charge against this unhappy man, but I think you will consider the evidence you will have to put to entitle doubt that they are guilty of the charge.

The owner of the sampan, his son, Kwok Sui, and the girl, aged 13, were examined. Kwok Sui, in his evidence said that Nasen attempted to indecently assault him during the struggle, and despite cross-examination on the point he held to his statement, explaining that he was ashamed to mention the fact before.

The Court was crowded with Europeans and Chinese during the afternoon, and great interest was exercised in the trial. The accused appeared to feel the gravity of their position and closely followed the evidence given by the various witnesses.

Evidence of villagers from Lantau, and members of the police force as to the finding of the deceased's bodies was taken. When the body of the woman was found in the harbour it was devoid of clothing. Dr Hunter deposed to examining the dead body of Chan Yee. Death might have been due to drowning; there were no indications of the woman having undergone a hard struggle.

Inspector Hanson gave evidence as to the statements made by the prisoners when charged.

Dr Ho Kai objected to the statements going in as evidence. He submitted that the confession of our prisoner was no evidence against others, who may be tried along with him.

His Lordship—You cannot take it out altogether.

Dr Ho Kai—No. The part against himself must stand, but the part against the other prisoners must be eliminated.

He commenced to quote Russell on Crime, when His Lordship said—Before you proceed, as it will be essential matter to your argument, were the statements of each prisoner made in the presence of the others?

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THE TEBRAU PLANTING CO.

Messrs J. D. Humphreys and Son forward the following.—We are informed by the General Manager of the Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd, that they are in receipt of advice from their Manager, Mr Larken, to the effect that the negotiations for the sale of the Company's property which have been going on for some time have been brought to a successful issue, and that the same has been sold for \$30,000 cash. The necessary meetings will shortly be held to wind up the Company.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Where to Buy your Gifts and Baubles.

Christmas and the good cheer with which it is invariably associated is almost with us again, and whether it finds us in the East or in the West, it serves as a landmark to keep count of the years which are so rapidly slipping by, and then fixes itself on the memory as a time when the cares and worries of the year are for a while at least forgotten, and once on earth and good will towards men come nearer to being realised than at any other time of the year, when all are engrossed in the struggle after the fleeting

sunrise. The prisoners meanwhile remained on Lantau Island from the Sunday to the Thursday, and had been walking along the beach. They had a small sail boat, Captain of which, the Thursday, having completed a circuit of the island, here obtained rice and tobacco and tried to escape in a fisherman's boat. They were pursued by the fisherman in another boat and captured, evidently they provided the fisherman to row them to Castle Peak, being landed there on Thursday night. For the next two days the prisoners continued their walk along the shore, imagining they were going south to Singapore. On December 3 they were arrested by the police. A search of the prisoners revealed very little. A small mirror, stolen from the boat, was found on Hogmann, and about \$2 in money. They were found between the three men. The bodies of the woman and child were found after they had been in the water a week. The sampan broke up, but pieces of it were found by the police on Lantau Island. I think the law is very simple in this case. There are only two points that could possibly arise. Where several persons join together for an unlawful purpose, intending to resist such as may oppose them, they are all guilty of murder if death should be caused in the prosecution of that purpose. I should certainly prosecute these people for an unlawful purpose, but I do not think that the sole object of these people was to kill. The worst murderer we have had—Peace—was hung for a murderer which, it is clear, he did not set out to do. But he set out for an unlawful purpose. It is also immaterial whether the deceased were actually thrown overboard or whether they jumped overboard, dreading the prisoner's violence. The evidence, I think, is perfectly clear that they were thrown overboard, but even supposing there were any doubts about the fact the prisoners would be responsible. The prisoners described themselves as seamen, unemployed, with no fixed abode. They have in fact been here for many months. I do not wish to say more on that point—the man belonging to a class which is becoming a curse to the community. I need not say this is a serious case, gentle and needs your close attention. Acting for the Crown, I do not desire to unduly press the charge against this unhappy man, but I think you will consider the evidence you will have to put to entitle doubt that they are guilty of the charge.

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THE POETICAL CHINESE.

Mr Dyer Ball's Lecture.

At the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, Mr J. Dyer Ball gave an interesting lecture on 'Rhythm and Rhyme in Celestial Climes.' The audience was fairly large and attentive. The lecture opened by referring to the external appearance of the Chinaman, who seemed to many impossible that underneath the so-called yellow skin there beat a heart that throbbed in union with poetic thought and fancy; that rhythm and rhyme found an appreciation amongst what was apparently such a phlegmatic people. Now, as a matter of fact, he continued, the Chinese were passionately fond of poetry. They were revolved in it. Nature in the East was doubtless in a mood for poetic inspiration. But was man responsive to the grand for the dollars and the piling up of the pauper cash entailed such an endless round and was carried on from day to day? In answer to this question we might say that the Chinese have been worshippers of Nature for centuries and millenniums, both in the literary and figurative sense of the term. In this land of poetry, every man of education was taught to compose verses in his own language as our poets were taught to write Latin verse. It was questionable whether there was any country under the sun where from the monarch down to the humblest, most illiterate subject there was a greater appreciation of poetry or song in one form or another. The Chinese memory was highly trained, but the Chinaman was not above accepting the adventitious aids which poetry will lend to his memory. So didactic verse was common, the subject matter being thrown into this form as an assistant to the memory. Official proclamations were sometimes versified, so that the people might easier remember them. It was often very difficult to render some of the masterpieces of Chinese poetry into English. European languages were so similar that a more or less literal translation from them into English was possible, though, even in such cases, some of the beauties of the original were lost in the rendering. Instances of Chinese poetry show that the Chinese poets were of the same flesh and blood as ours, that the same thoughts and feelings swayed them and that they were moved by the same emotions and desires as ourselves; that, in fact, their hearts beat in union with ours, though seas and continents separate us; that there was the same sky overhead, and but nature was the same the wide world over.

The Chinese language was monosyllabic to a great extent, but there were several diplophones and a short and long pronunciation of words to give an expressive variety to the verse. The idea of this was the tonic system, which alone of itself would give a musical cadence to the verse. Every word in a Chinese line may be considered as the equivalent of a 'foot' in our Western poetry. There were a number of different measures. The shortest number of words in a line was usually three, though even one word has been known to do duty for a line. Chinese verse was generally written as prose, in the same manner as German hymn books. One interesting feature in Chinese poetry has been called 'imitative harmony.' The most curious case of this kind that had come under the lecturer's notice was where the whole of the poem was an imitation of a bird's notes or song.

One of the Chinese classical works the *Shih King* (or Book of Odes), consisted of a copious anthology of ancient lyrics comprising songs, ballads, odes, sacrificial hymns and love songs and stories. The latter shocked the prudish Chinese, who, though they read many of these a symbolical meaning, which to the ordinary reader, was difficult to be found. There was also an approach to irony in their poetry, which, however, did not always succeed. "There was not one that departs from purity of thought." But when woman and almost all that relates to her was thrown into an inferior position, then the mere mention of love and lovelmaking was thought to be immoral. Dr Martin thus translates one of these songs:—

A speech upon your ivory fan.
You soon may wish away;
But stains upon the heart or tongue
Ruin all.

One of the characteristic of these ancient odes was their refrain, which occurred at the beginning and end of the stanzas, even when there seemed to be no meaning for so doing in the poem itself. One had been compared to Tennyson's "Break, break, break, in the cold, gray stones, on sea."

Li Tai Po was one of the greatest poets, if not the greatest, in China, and lyric poetry reached its zenith in the Tang dynasty (618 to 916 A.D.), when, amongst many other renowned poets, he alone almost supreme, like the evening star of which he was the law in command of the master, Samuel Harrison, at Shanghai on the 14th December. The man refused to continue his trial trip on the 21st inst.

Captain Lawrence of the America barque *Acme*, now at Kowloon, died at the hospital there on the 6th. His widow and a son of 19 are on board the vessel.

The *Sudo Maru*, which the Vladivostock sardine did not succeed in sinking off Tsushima, has been repaired, and will make her trial trip on the 21st inst.

The *Entertainments*.

THEATRE ROYAL, ROYAL.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BY THE BAND OF H.M.G.M.S. FUERST BISMARCK.

WAGNER NIGHT.

TO NIGHT.

(THURSDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 22.00 P.M.)

PEAK HOTEL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MISS HENRIETTE MURKENS (VIOLINIST), AND

MISS EDITH MERRYLEES (PIANIST).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Fire in Insurance Offices will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 22, 1904. 2254

PEAK HOTEL.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Fire in Insurance Offices will be

THE CHINA MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904.

6

Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY

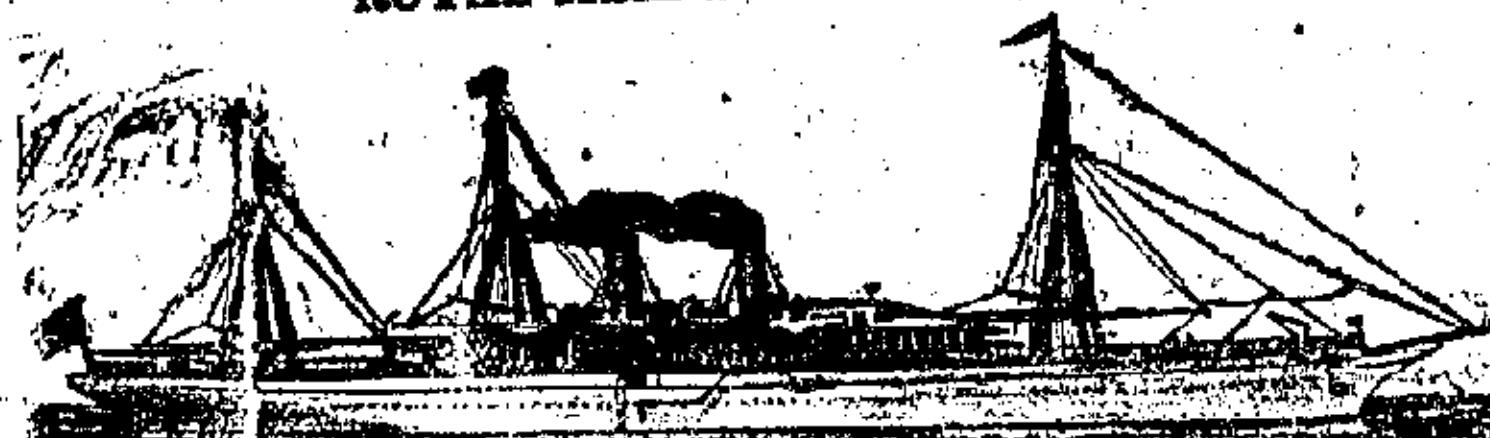
W.H. despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATE

PORT	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHAMONJI & KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea.)	J. B. BACHMAN	About 26th December.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	G. M. MONTFORD, R.N.R.	About 31st December.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Bengal, G. Phillips	Noon, 31st December.	See Special Advertisement.
			For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, December 20, 1904.

26

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Oilings at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY SPEED PUNCTUALITY.

Empress Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

Saving 5 to 7 Days across the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S. ATHENIAN..... 3,682 TONS. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1904.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF CHINA..... 6,000 TONS. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1905.

R.M.S. TAFTAR..... 4,225 TONS. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA..... 6,000 TONS. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN..... 6,000 TONS. WEDNESDAY, Mar. 8.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence \$262.

Intermediate on Steamers..... \$40.

and 1st Class Rail..... \$42.

THE magnificent "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN-

COUVER (B.C.), in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT

CHANGE.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of

China and Japan Governments.

For further information, D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, December 14, 1904.

4

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA; FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONE.	CAPTAIN.	TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON.
NICOMEDIA	4370	WAGNER	Jan. 9, 1905.
NUMANTIA	4370	BRUEHLER	Jan. 31, 1905.
ARABIA	4483	EAGLE	Feb. 20, 1905.
ARAGONIA	5198	SCHULDT	Mar. 12, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

PORLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Hongkong, December 22, 1904.

2

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	LEAVING	FOR	SAFETY.
TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	SUNDAY, 25th Dec., at Daylight.		M. STRUVE, Capt. T. Blandz.
TAKAO, Via SWATOW, AMOY AND ANPING	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at Daylight.		DECIMA, Capt. SCHLEIERER.
TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	SUNDAY, 1st JAN., at Daylight.		FRITHJOV, Capt. H. A. HARALDEN.
FOOCHOW, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	TRIUMPH, Capt. A. HANSEN.		TRIUMPH, Capt. A. HANSEN.

ON account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new Steamers have been requisitioned for Transport Service, and the above-named chartered Steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's Coastal Services. As soon as the state of Affairs permit the Company will resume running with its specially designed new Steamers.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, December 21, 1904.

269

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tone.	Captain.	To S.A.
PLEIADES I.	3753	F. G. Purington	About Dec. 24.
TREMONT	9006	T. W. Garlick	About Jan. 10.
LYRA I.	4417	G. V. Williams	About Feb. 9.
PLEIADES I.	3763	F. G. Purington	About Mar. 4.

Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

S.S. TREMONT..... 9006 tons Capt. T. W. Garlick. About 28th December.

ONE OF THE EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The Twin-screw a.s. Showa and Tremont have just been fitted with very superior

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels

assures steadieness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry.

Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

No further information, Apply to

Dodwell & Co. Limited.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, December 20, 1904.

1724

Shipping.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA, AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PELEUS	24th December.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PRIM	4th January.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	WYCASTLE	5th January.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON, & ANTWERP	MOVINE	3rd January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYBON	17th January.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HECTOR	20th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	PHIAM	31st January.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	PELEUS	28th December.	

* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

* AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 20, 1904.

18

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	PELEUS	28th December.
PACIFIC COAST PORTS	VIA PELEUS	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		

Intimations.

MIYAKO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

DELIGHTFULLY Situated. Decorated and Appointed with Latest Approvements. Home-like and Comfortable. Clean and Quiet.

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS, AND WALKS. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND EFFICIENT ATTENDANCE. MODERATE TARIFF.

TELEPHONE: Nos. 421 and 338.

December 5, 1904.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve 7,000,000

RECENT LIABILITY OF \$16,000,000

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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

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